May-cold winds, rain, hall, and even thunder and light-The Arabia has arrived.

Faimer's trial still continues to incresse in interest. le reminds one of the trial of Madame Laffarge.
Lord Adolphus Pitzelarence is dead. He was the son of Kirg William IV. and the celebrated Mrs. Jordan.

THE NEW MARITIME LAW.

Amportant Debate in the British Parliament on the New Maritime Policy of Europe.

on the New Maritime Policy of Europe.

Is the House of Lords, May 22,
Lord Courserst moved a series of resolutions respecting the commerce of neutrals in time of war, setting forth that the right of cepturing enemies goods in neutral vessels had been accepted by the most eminent purits of all ages, as a principle of international law and an inherent right of every belligerent power; that the abandonment of this right was a serious injury, especially to a power whose main reliance was in its naval experiently; that Great Britain, though occasionally waiving the right by specific treaty, had never surrendered it, but, on the contracy, had constantly refused to concede the principle which successive governments had conceived to be identified with the mational greatness; and, fitally, that the House deeply segret to find a principle so transously maintained had been succeedly abandoned at the late conferences and Faria, without the previous annwiedge or sanction of pariament by plenipotentiaries, assembled to discuss the terms of peace with Russia. In supporting these resolutions, the noble Lord entered at some length into a detail as the cenditions under which the maritime law of nations had been exercised in previous times of war, and argued that the principle involving the right to search for and confiscate the goods of an enemy athough sheltered by a neutral flag, was sanctioned both by the theory said practice of international law, and that its surrender nad seriously compromised the naval supremacy of the United Kingdom. Besides being objectionable in fact, the change lartly effected was, he urged, yet more questionable in the more of its accomplishment, having been anthorized by a meetral flow of the constitutional authorities of the country.

The Fari of Clarendon said—The noble lord having dose me the honor to make particular allusion to me in

at the sanction or any of the constitutional autho-of the country.

Pari of Clarendon said—The noble lord having the earl of themselves and—the none form average deac me the honor to make particular allusion to me in the commencement of his speech, I beg to tender him my best acho avelagments for the kind feeting that pervaded his allusions, as well as for the tone of good temper in which he has brought this question under your lordables' consideration. Never was a vote of censure proposed in a more urbane spirit, or with more polished coursely. (Hear, hear.) I shall endeavor to indicate the sample of the nonle lord, by carefully avoiding the introduction of irritating topics, which it would ill become me to import into this deba's, and which can nowhere be more out of place than in discussing a question of great national importance. I trust, however, that I shall be able to convince your loriships that the resolutions of the noble lord contain statements not quite consistent with the fact, and that you would not be consulting either the honor or the interest of England in pledging yourselves to the principles he advocates. The noble lord days it down as a principle that the right is estimated in the second of the second with the law of flurope, and so necessary to our sa'any as a great maritime power, that it would not conduce sither to the dignity or the welfare of heighted to so in an absolute and unconditional sense-you must do so in an absolute and unconditional sense-you must give it no limitation either as to place or time—you must accept it everywhere and forover, and this icannot but think would be a most unwise and unjudicious proceeding where mutation is the visible law of society, and where everything is changing around us. More particularly would be a most unwise and unjudicious to take such a current with re-pect to a matter which the noble lord homest admits has been repeatedly altered to meet the away in the such as a s lero was a relic of barbarous times, and ought to be replaced by the principle of "free ships, free goods." It has been, and still is, the object of civilization to mitigate the miseries of war, and to define and extend the rights of neutrals. By land we should think it disgraceilul to seles the property of neutral and peaceful persons, but that is not the case by sea; and we even give licences to bucaniers to seize property. There is no assignable reason for this difference, except that the acts committed by sea are kess under observation than those committed by land; and the force of opinion is less brought to sear on the former. The present state of maritime law is indeed little different from its state in barbarous ages. The early age copied it from the Roman law, which was not the law of nations, but the municiple law of Rome, which they were justified in applying to their own subjects. Those, however, who copied that law, and wish tapply it to neutrals, appear to do that which they have no right to do. Bell generate have an unquestionable right to blockade, the ports of an enemy, and to prevent the enemy being supplied with munitions of war, and the neutrals who break the blockade, or supply the nemy with munitions of war, may lawfully be intered with, because by so doing they shandon the character of neutrality, we have no claim to interfere with them. By the present law of Europe, however, we cannot deny that neutrals was a single to the parts of the enemy, which are not strictly blockaded, or of the blockade of which a public and sufficient notice has not been given; and we cannot deny that they have a right to trade there, except with contraband of war. It is true we have himself that they are apply in the contral flag that neutral constantly protested, and would, if necessary, always resist, having reacon and justice on their side. The noble lord in his resolutions ways that the right to seize enemy's goods in neutral vessels has been occasionally waived, and he quotes they are the said a high, but s

cented.

The 17th article of the treaty of commerce of Uirecht, was repeated verbatim in the 20th article of the Treaty of Commerce of Versatiles, of 1786. This treaty terminated with the war of 1703, therefore, from 1877 to 1793, the all but invariable rule of our friendly intercourse with France—the rule for at least 75 years out of 80 years of peace—was that free ships should give freedom to goods. It is worthy of remark that by the commercial treaty of

by the period of war, for the university 180 years, the nurse of war, for the university 180 years, the nurse that of one party were entitled by treaty to carry on the casting and colonial trade of the continue of the other party. With Holland, we concluded various treaties, the colonial trade of the coloni

regard to the rule which will for the present be observed to wards these fowers with anomable is peace in the cut sling war with Nursia.

President, and received his direction to express to Her Majasty's government has satisfactive that the principle that 'tree ships make the goods,' which the United States have a long which are considered to the control of the rest in the present war by both Great Britain and France—two of the news powerfor station of aurore.

It is to have a qualified sanction by the practical observance of it is the present war by both Great Britain and France—two of the news powerfor station of aurore.

Of the news powerfor station of aurore.

It is the present war by both Great Britain and France—two of the news powerfor station of aurore.

It is the present war by both Great Britain and France—two of the news of the new and the his of each Britain shill be an one which would be observed not only to the present but in every future war in which Great Britain shill be Britain and Franch governments. Ungelber with the practical observance of it in the present war, would cause it to be hexceforth recognized throughout the civilized word as a general principle of intervalue all was 'line governments. In a neutral right. It has incorported it in many of its treaties with foreign Powers. France, Russia, Frussia, and other national have in various wars, fully concurred with the United States, in concurrence with the Europero of the French, to present it as a concession in the present war, the desire 'to ore concession,' will, it's presumed, have qual veight with the healing received by a concurrence with the Europero of the French, to present it as a rule of intervational law are well founded, and in the other principal mailties Powers with earth of the principal concurrence with the Europero of the principal mailties of the war, and supersential powers in the present of the principal mailties from any quarter, or the French, to present it as a rule of intervational law are well founded, and in th

thousand had been called in, with the addition of the daily newspapers, it would have been quite impossible. (Best.) I have read to your lordships a list of the various treaties which have been entered into by this sountry, recouncing that very principle; and with regard to no one of them was the annetion of Parliament ever asked, or the preregative of the crown ever called in question. As to our right to conclude such a treaty, I will read to work lordships what I am sure you will consider a very high authority. Lord Stowell says:

Parliament has really rothing to do with the mater. The crown, which declares general hostilities, can immit their operation, and again it is indubtable that the king may, if as peace, give an enemy liberty of import—he may by his prerogative of declaring peace and war p to the country if Hilliand in a state of awity, or, a fortion, he may recompt any individual from a state of war. (Action's Report, 328.)

Moreover, when the order in Council was passed, the

land in a size of aneity or. a fortiori, he may exampt any individual trum a state of war. (Actom's Report, 328)

Moreover, when the order in Council was passed, the sense of Parliament was taken by an honorsable and learned gentleman, a member of Dectors'-commons (Dr. Phillimore), who asked the other House of Parliament to resolve that to surrenore or recounce this right would be inconsistent with the honor and security of this country. After a short debate the House of Commons was upon that occasion counted out, which show how little the House thought that the santism of Parliament was required. Your lordships are further called upon to express your regret that

A principle so long and so si-enuously maintained should, in the recent conferences at Parls, have been suddenly absonced, without the previous sucction or know age of Parliament, by plenipolectairs assembled for the purpose of the custing the terms on which beare with Russia might be concluded, and the affairs of the sast statisfactority adjusted.

Now, of course, I am the last person to complain of the

A principle so long and so is remuously maintained mount, in the recent conference ast Paris, have been suddenly award comed, without the previous searction or hanwage of Parishments of the same with Russan might beconcluded, and the affairs of the sast satisfactority adjusted.

Now, of course, I am the last person to complain of the ensure being made as general as possible, or that all the pleoplotentaries are included in a resolution which, i presume, was intended to impute blame to Lord Cowley and myself, but I think that your Lordships will have some difficulty in pleating upon record your regret that all the plenipotentiaries about however, and the same time of the Parlisment of Great Britain ("Hear," and a laugh.) In pursaing the course which we have done in Parlis we have dopted necessity the course which was taken in Vienna—to which the noble lived referred—when all the plenipotentiaries agreed to that memorable declaration by which they affirmed that the slave trade was a sociung which had too long desolated Africa, degraded Europe, and afflicted humanisty, and that measures should be taken for its repression. If we had confined ourselves within the strict limits of our attributions we should have left unsetted many important matters, which, although they did not relate to our quarrel with Russi, it was most desirable should be arranged. If we had acted upon that rule not a word woulk have been said about Italy—not a syllable would have been untered upon the principle of medication, and yet I nelleve that by the discussion of that subject we have opposed a rew and not insignificant object to war. (Hear, hear.) But Lord Charley and may all the imporable, as well as a systast the interest of England, to maintam—taking care, at the same time, that Frunce renormed a principle to which we had always objected, thus placing our maritime law exactly on the same forting and given men and the provision contained in the declaration match the provision with respect to privateering which is little less than tome of in their worst form—is cife far greater importance now than at any former period. When the merchanina and the privateve both depended upon the wind for their power of motion they were comparatively upon for motion they were comparatively upon a faster sailor who could escape from her escap. But the greater part of our commerce being still carried on it sailing vessels would be absolutely at the mercy of a privateer moved by steam, however small; and I think, therefore, that the absolution of privateering will be of the ultroit stavating to a commercial community like the ultroit stavating to a commercial community like the ultroit stavating to the ultroit stavating to the colonial trade—in short, when we have bround only of the colonial trade—in short, when we have removed by steam in the special property of the colonial trade—in short, when we have removed the said of his colonial trade—in short, when we have removed the said of the colonial trade—in short, when we have removed the said of the colonial trade—in short, when we have removed the said of the colonial trade—in short, when we have removed the said of the colonial trade—in short, when we have removed the said of the colonial trade—in short, it is missing still the special state of the colonial trade—in short, when we have removed the said of the colonial trade—in short, when we have removed the said of the colonial trade—in short, it is missing still short the said of the said state of the colonial trade—in short the said state of the colonial trade—in short the said state of the colonial trade—in short the said state of the said state of the colonial trade—in short the said state of the colonial trade—in short the said state of the colonial state of the said state of the colonial state of t

tion to the right of search. In the constrary, for her alternity to enforce it had greatly injured the commerce of this country, and France had had to pay a mind in sterling to America as an infemnity follows caused by the French exercite of the right of search. He tought to econvention an advance in elvitation. He should vote against the resolution of the piley of the government was fully approved by the dempercial interests of the country, on which its naval supremesy was founded. The more the canadered the subject, the more firmy he was convinced they lost nothing, and gained much by the present convention. The principle of the right of search had been conjected by many eminent jurists, and no jurist had asserted that the right was just and equitable. The law of nations was made by the practice of nations, and that did not allow the seizure of an enemy's property on a neutral territory. The right of establishing a blockade was sufficient against all the nations with which war was possible. England gave up a right it never could fully exercise, and retained every power required to carry on war effectually.

The Earl of lerby protested against the course of the government, beth for what it had done, and the mode of doing it. The convention, they were told, many and analysis, but it had the force of a treaty; it was asserted that the ministry, taking advantage of the forbarance of the public, had done something far beyond it. The convention of the public, had done something far beyond it. The convention of the public, had done something far beyond it. The convention of the naval supremany of the country, and, had its terms been known, would have been generally denounced and rejected. A right that had always been considered the wilk of the public, had done something far beyond it. The convention of the nations of France, and the nation was proposed by the French Plenipotentiary, England had followed in the work of humanity denounced and rejected. A right that had always been considered the work of her right to s

that arms had been supplied to the government of Costa Rics, although some correspondence had taken place on the subject, and that government had a claim upon the consideration of the British nation on account of the ficelity with which it had always observed its en

we hearn, moreover, from Lord Carendon's speech that the government of the United States has expressed its rentire disapproval of Walker's proceedings, and its carrent desire to see him and his followers summarily ejested from Nicargus. In a recent interelse with the British Minister as Washington, it appears that Mr. Marcy spoke this effect; and he added, what is but too true, that the progress of fillbusterism in Central America had cast an imputation upon the good faith of the Cabinet at Washington which he was anxious to remove. So far, nothing could be more astifactory than the sentiments of the American Secretary as expressed to the British Minister, and forwarded by him to his superiors.

But, unfortunately, these sentiments differ so essentially from the statements which we find put forward in American journals, that we are induced to doubt whether, in this interview, Mr. Marcy expressed the true suews of his government, atthough we do not doubt that he extends to some in the state of the state o

simple recessity. Lord Cla-endon concluding his speech the other evening with the rems h, that "under the cith the other evening with the rems h, that "under the cith the other comment to combine together for the protection of the property of the cittanes of both conative."

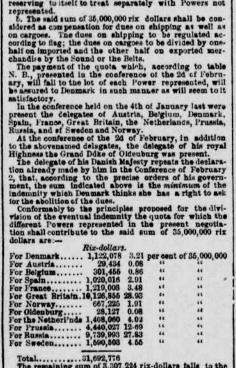
Never did facts administer a sharper rebuke to diplomacy than they do in the pracent instance. For six years has the government of the United States been arquing the question of Britsh right to the least tragmant of influence on Central American ground, and the more constant the protected of the product of the protected of the control of the c

4th of January and the 2d of February of the present year, states them as follows:—

Denmark renounces the Sound and Belt dues in consideration for a compensation of 35,000,000 of rix dollars (rigsmynt) on the following conditions:—

a. The purchase shall lociude all the Powers interested in the commerce and navigation of the Sound and of the Belts. That the abolition of the dues may become obligatory, the purchase must be agreed to by all the Powers represented in the present negotiation. Denmark reserving to itself to treat separately with Powers not represented.

b. The said sum of 35,000,000 rix dollars shall be considered as compensation for dues on shipping as well as



rebruary, as well as regards the principle of the redemination as the mode of division proposed by the Danish government.

The delegate of the Emperor at the same time declares that the Imperial cabinet consents to contribute to the redemption of the Sound dues for the quotum falling to the charge of Russia according to the above indicated division, provided always "that all the Poweas represented in the present negotiation consent also on their part to the same conditions for the redemption of the Sound dues."

To delegate of Denmark accepts this reserve, declaring it to be conformable to the views of his own government. The delegate of his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway declares that his government accepts the propositions of the Dutch government, as well as regards the principle of redemption as the amount of indemnity claimed by Denmark.

The delegates of Russia and of Sweden and Norway point out to observation that the mode of payment of the different quota must be the subject of a special negotiation tetaces Denmark on the one hand and each of the contracting Powers on the other, reserving it therefore for a private agreement to fix the method and term of payment of the quota falling respectively to the charge of Russia and of Sweden and Norway.

The delegate of Denmark adheres to this observation.

Finally, the same delegate having pointed out that the present negotiation is temporarily stopped in consequence of a difference of opinion which has arisen between the Danish government and that of Her Britannic Majesty, that, consequency, the labors of the Conterence on the dues might remain a long time in suspense, the length of which it is impossible to fix, the delegate of Russia declares, "That the adhesion of the Imperial government to the Danish propositions, as defined above, shall remain in fell force until such time as the Copenhagen Cabinet intest shall declare the negotiation broken off, and shall withdraw the propositions it has muce."

The delegate of Denmark having expressed the satisfaction with which he takes note of this declaration, and the 6s.egate of Sweden and Norway having declared that he was convinced he wond be anthorized to make a similar declaration as seen as he should have received instructions which, the case not having been foreseen, could not have been given to him before, the present delegates agree to leave the protocol open for the eventual adhesion of the other governments treating with Denmark for a final settlement of the Sound and Belt question.

Bone at Copenhagen, May 9, 1896.

ELUHME.

TENGOBORSKI,
LAGEAHEIM.

A letter from Berlin, apparently of a semi-official character, in the Hamburg Correspondent, states that the Frussian government is exerting listell to bring the negotiations on the question of the Sound dues to a satisfactory issue before the expiration of the time fixed by the United States for the cessation of their treaty with Denmark, which, having already been prolonged for two months, will finally lapse on the lists of June pext. At the present moment the situation of affairs is—as the writer affirms—that, with the single exception of England, all the maritime States interested in the question have accepted the proposals of Denmark for the capitalization of the Sound dues, It is incorrect to suppose that England has declined accepting to the terms offered, but it is true that the British government have not yet committed themselves at all on the subject, although more than haif a year has elapsed, during which they have had full time to take the matter into their serious consideration, and to sound the intentions of other governments. Prussis has at length taken up the question with negret, and at this present moment negotiations with Denmark are being actively carried on. It is not expected that the United States will consent to say further precreatination, but that the question will really one to an issue on the 14th of next month.

ome to an issue on the 14th of next month.

The Secret European Treaty of the 15th of April.

The Nord, the Russian organ at Brussels, contains the following article on the subject of the treaty of April 16:—

The French Monsieur has confirmed the account given several days ago by our private letters, that Baron de Brunow would remain provisionally at Paris charged with a special mission. This nomination, and the delay which takes place in Russia sending a definitive representative to Paris, appear to excite the attention of the political world. The delay in the arrival of the Russian Misister who will reside definitively at Paris is by some connected with the treaty of April 15. We consider these political deductions as altegether questionacle. We admit that the treaty was not expected as a necessary event and that its publication has caused some actonishment; but we are convinced that the French government has given, as to the bearing and meaning of that cocument, such explanations as will not permit any one of the allies of the 30th of March to retain the slightest icar concorning it, or to entertain a feeling of offended susceptibility. The treaty is in our eyes only a kind of mutual guarantee, exchanged between the Powers which signed it. We considered it from the first much less as an act directed against Russia than as a kind of concession made to Austria; and we should not be at all astomished at its being confirmed that Austria had demanded it from her allies of the West, as she is now demanding one of the same kind from Prussia. For us there is only one important treaty, that of the 30th of March. Austria is quite at liberty to congratulate herself on the treaty of the 15th of April, which maintains her in a state of alliance with England and France; and as to Russia, she has no need of a special treaty to keep her engagements of the 30th of March, and in case of need to enforce the respecting of those which each of the Powers has contracted in the treaty of Faris.

SUDDEN RETURN OF THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO

SUDDEN RETURN OF THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO PARIS.

[From the Londor Britaonia, May 17]

Considerable excitement was created in political circles on Wedeseday, to consequence of the sudden and hurried return of Lord Cowley to his post in the French capital. Intelligence of an important and urgent nature was understood to have reached the Earl of Clarendon on Trueday night, the effect of which was that the British ambassator started as early as four o'clock on the following morning, or route for Paris. Although most of the leading political men were absent from town on their week's holiday, meetings were forthwith convened both at the Caliton and at the Reform Club, at which the communication received from the French government was canvassed. As soon as parliament reassembles, questions will probably be asked in both houses on the surject, and facts of a startling nature elicited. In the meantime we may state, from information on which we have reason to place every reliance, that the communication in question had reference to the secret treaty entered into between England, France and Austria, contemporaneously with the public treaty to which the other belligerent powers, together with Pruesia, are parties. The Russian plenipotentiaries, it is understood, have expressed themselves in terms of high dissatisfaction, and have specifically remonstrated against certain clauses of the secret treaty, which they conseive to be inconsistent with the spirit, if not the letter, of the treaty to which the ratification of their own government has just been affixed. To say more at present on a topic of so critical a nature, would obviously be premarure.

The English Budget.
DEETS OF THE WAR AND TARIFF REFORM—STATE

The Sound Dues.

The following is the protocol of the Danish proposition for the redemption of the Sound dues, to which the governments of Russia, of Sweden and of the Grand Ducky of Oldenburg have given their adhesion:

The government of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias and of his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway having adhered to the propositions made by the government of his Majesty the King of Denmark relative to the redemption, by purchase, of the Sound and Bait dues, the delegates of their said Majesties, as also the delegates of the Russias and that the resent was a deficiency of £3,560,000. To give that deficiency he had submitted a resolution for a loan of £5,000,000 of Exchequer bills, which had taken elegates of this Oanish Majesty, in recapitulating the propositions, the edegates of his Oanish Majesty, in recapitulating the propositions which he made in the conferences of the propositions which he made in the conferences of the propositions which he made in the conferences of the propositions, the addition of certain other items, the Sandina had been the result which he thought it unnecessary to repeat. The expenditure in the past year, 1855—56 had been 184 before Parliament, and the House have a constant the proposition of the delegates of his Oanish Majesty, in recapitulating the propositions which he made in the conferences of the propositions, the delegates of his Oanish Majesty, in recapitulating the propositions which he made in the conferences of the propositions which he made in the conferences of the proposition of the delegates of his Oanish Majesty, in recapitulating the proposition which he made in the conference of the present proposition which he made in the conference of the proposition which or, win the accident of certain other items, the Sardinan loin and use redemption of hereditary pensions, a total excess of 22,505,000. To cover this excess there had been raised by loan, exchequer bonds and bills, and the state of the sta